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W. C. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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Chain Harness, \$11.50; a Good Saddle, \$15; Concord Harness, \$22.50. All goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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The Largest and Best Stock of Goods Ever Brought to Florence.

The trade supplied in all adjoining towns

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

IT IS A LOVE MATCH.

THE MARRIAGE OF MARIE ENDICOTT AND JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Some interesting gossip about the Endicotts—The Bride a Favorite in Washington—The Courtship of Mr. Chamberlain.

The marriage of Miss Marie Endicott and the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain must be a love match, for both are too wealthy to think of matrimonial money making; and as to ancestry and rank, the advantage is decidedly in favor of the Yankee girl. Mr. Chamberlain is the first of his family to hold any station more noted than that of a wealthy manufacturer, while the Endicotts have been noted in Massachusetts history for nearly 200 years.

Governor John Endicott, considerably more than 200 years ago, ruled Massachusetts by appointment from the British crown; and ruled it with a rod of iron, too, in many respects. By his consent four Quakers were hanged in Boston, and he compelled the men to cut their hair close and the women to wear veils in church. He also discriminated violently with whites, Baptists and Indians. He lived those days when the difference of opinion was a crime, when men prayed and fought and "shot as they prayed." As a witty descendant of the Puritans has said, "They first fell on their knees and then fell on the aborigines."

He left a good estate which his descendants have greatly increased. Indeed, the Endicotts are one of the very few families in the United States which have retained wealth through successive generations. The Astors and Vanderbilts are only in the third generation of continuous wealth, and that probably because their fortunes are so large that they cannot spend the income. The Endicotts, of Massachusetts, have retained the family wealth and talent only tolerably well, but the Endicotts appear to have held up well, furnishing at least one great man to the public service in each generation.

William Putnam Endicott, father of the secretary, was born in Salem, as his son was, in 1856, and has died since the son became secretary. The latter's mother was a daughter of Jacob Crowninshield, who was Jefferson's secretary of the navy from 1803 to 1808. She also had two uncles in Congress at different times. The secretary, William Crowninshield Endicott, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1836, graduated from Harvard in 1857, studied at the Harvard Law school and entered public life at the age of 23 as a member of the common council of his native town. He then practiced law till called to the supreme bench where he remained nine years. He then retired from public life and was bank president and gentleman of leisure till the Democrats nominated him in 1884 for governor of Massachusetts. The strength he displayed in that race led to his appointment as secretary of war. He was a Whig and "Fillmore man" till 1880, when he joined the Democrats.

Between Secretary Endicott and Gen. Sherman the old dispute was revived as to the right of the secretary of war to issue orders direct, ignoring the general of the army, or the right of the general to make assignments of troops and officers to the various posts, independent of the secretary; and the further question as to the right to command a general's subordinate, which has been in dispute ever since it was raised between Andrew Jackson in Florida and Secretary Armstrong. Secretary Endicott has conducted his office with some of the like oriental exclusiveness, and many of the best informed men in Washington do not even know him by sight. On one occasion he went to a distant room in the war department building and the doorkeeper actually refused to admit him, not knowing who he was, until he was identified. He has, however, administered his department very successfully and efficiently.

His daughter, on the other hand, is all graciousness and vivacity; is witty and entertaining and wins all hearts by her cordial manner. She converses fluently both in French and English, is unusually educated and liberal in her views. The Hon. Joseph is said to have fallen in love with her at first sight when he came over to make the fishery treaty, and as he is a very wealthy, they will doubtless be able to "get along," although his diplomatic mission was a failure and he is most thoroughly detested by the Irish on account of his opposition to "Home Rule."

Miss Endicott is a blonde, "a beauty of the English type," as the saying is, with deep blue eyes, pink and white complexion and a simple, graceful figure. Their courtship was conducted in the intervals of the fishery negotiation. Miss Endicott was often at the British legation during the evening entertainments, and coyly confessed that Mr. Chamberlain proposed to her under the British flag.

Foreigners generally speak with a foreign accent. A carpenter with a broad accent. A writer of plays with a little accent (tongue). And a butcher with a meat accent.—Texas Siftings.

Only One Case on Record. The late William Warren was a wit as well as a confectioner. Desher Welch's bright little paper, The Theatre, relates that on one occasion Mr. Warren was asked why he did not go more into society.

"Why should I?" he asked. "Because," was the reply, "everybody wants to meet you. If you would only give us a chance we would be delighted to lionize you."

"Oh, well," he said, "it's much better as it is; I never knowed of but one man who was done up by lionizing."

"Who was he?" "The prophet Daniel,"—Detroit Free Press.

AN ANALYSIS OF WAITERS.

Varieties to Be Found in the City of Brooklyn—Wages and Tips.

With the first class waiter I have little to do. He is, as a class, too well known. It is with his less pretentious brother, the loud mouthed gentleman who officiates in the popular restaurants, that the waiter is dealt. The profession of waiter cannot be learned in a day. A bright man might, if given the opportunity, be able to carry a tray of dishes satisfactorily after a week's practice, but the calling demands that he shall serve an apprenticeship. This means six months' service as helper to the dishwasher. It is his duty to pile up and carry away the dishes dirtied during the busiest hours of the day, when the waiter proper has all he can do to supply his customers with food. From this he is gradually promoted to the position of waiter. He must then be more numerous and responsible. He must then see that the pitchers are kept filled with ice water; that the sum of a good dinner is permitted to become empty, and that there is a sufficiency of butter on the tables. In addition he must see to it that each table has the enough glass, silver, and other things to attend to time does not hang heavily on his hands. From utility man, having been in the business from six months to a year, he is promoted into the guild of waiters and permitted to earn his living at his chosen calling.

The second class waiter of Brooklyn furnishes more matter for study than his aristocratic contemporary. He is more approachable and does not carry himself with the grandiose air affected by the man of tips. He never receives a tip, and is at least more natural. These are his stamping marks. The man whose palm must be crossed with silver before good service can be secured. Brooklyn waiters and waitresses can be divided into three classes. First, the first class, in which the food may or may not be clean and well cooked. Waiters in the first class restaurants do not affiliate with members of the craft employed in the second and third class eating houses. This line is very broadly drawn, while the second class waiter, I am unable to state.

To return to my second class waiter. He can be found all over Brooklyn, but in larger numbers on Fulton street and Myrtle avenue. These are his stamping grounds. He knows and is known to everybody, and when on any one of these pleasant sunny mornings it pleases him to walk about on the sidewalk, he is a sight to be seen. I have in mind a waiter employed in a restaurant recently established in Willoughby street. He is a typical member of his class. He is a stout, well built man, that he dresses better than the majority of his fellows. Just now he is abuzz with diamonds. In his shirt front, which is fully exposed by a low cut vest, are three stones of two carats each, miniature electric lights in their way. On his left hand he wears two large rings, and on his right a watch chain. He is always correct and one would never take him for a waiter. It is in the winter that he shines out in all the glory of his outfit. He is a very popular waiter, and he is a very popular waiter.

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MINISTER PHELPS.

Who Will Succeed Him at the Court of St. James?

One of the many changes which the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency will bring about will be the result of Mr. Edward J. Phelps as minister to the court of St. James. Among those spoken of for chief justice of the United States before the appointment of Mr. Fuller was Mr. Phelps. He has made many friends in England. Mr. Phelps is a Vermontor by birth, having been born in Middleburg in 1822. At the age of 18 he was graduated from Middleburg college, and at the Yale law school at 21. He began the practice of his profession at Middleburg in 1843, but two years later removed to Burlington, and in 1851 to the office of the clerk of the court of St. James. He was made a law professor at Yale college the next year. In 1855, when the late James Russell Lowell, United States minister to the court of St. James, was appointed minister to England, Mr. Phelps was described as a man of fine cultivation, of a dignified and gentlemanly bearing, to his equals at least. His face would be an exceedingly homely one except for his very high forehead and his intense expression. Perhaps neither gentleman will feel complimented, but he strikingly reminds one of both Hamilton and Lincoln. He is a very capable man, and he wears mutton chop whiskers and is clean shaven as to his upper lip and chin.

James Russell Lowell was the man whom Mr. Phelps succeeded as minister to England. It is not a very pleasant matter to step into the shoes left vacant by such a man as James Russell Lowell, but Mr. Phelps, notwithstanding his forced contrast with the pleasing qualities of the poet diplomat, speedily became popular among the English. He is a brilliant conversationalist, the life of a dinner party, his chat abounding in shrewd and witty remarks without going into the details of the conversation.

Two of Mr. Phelps' children are living, the eldest being Mrs. Horatio Loomis. A son, Charles, graduated at Yale college in 1880, and was chief engineer of the Michigan Central railroad. The family are Episcopians. Mr. Phelps has been married twice, and his domestic relations are pleasant and affectionate to the extreme.

Elections in France.

Elections in France are all held on one day, and that day always a Sunday. In order that artisans and peasants may vote without inconvenience or loss. No man, moreover, has more than a single vote, and should he happen to be on the register of two constituencies, he would incur a heavy penalty by voting in both. This is a logical corollary of universal suffrage. A man who votes as a household owner, but as a citizen and residence, not property or tax paying, is the sole qualification.

Long John Westworth's Monument. "Long John" Westworth, as he was called from his gigantic size, is to have a monument at Chicago commemorating his feat of carrying the Chicago cannon which he brought to the city.

The inscription in plain raised letters: JOHN WESTWORTH. This monument when completed will be the second largest shaft of its kind in the world. Indeed, a special car was built to carry the shaft, which weighs seventy tons, from Lake Michigan to Rose Hill cemetery, where the monument is to be placed. A second similar car was also constructed, and both were sent to Maine, where the shaft is being chiseled. After receiving its load the train will travel westward in daytime, being closely tracked at night to prevent the possibility of collision.

Used to Horrors. Dentist—The tooth you have extracted is very firmly set. Will you take gas? Patient—No, I never take gas. "Ever had tooth pulled out before?" "No, but I was best man at a wedding once, and I took no gas then."—Lincoln Journal.

Diplomacy. Mrs. O'Kay—I'm going to Cutlet's, Horace. Shall I order the Sunday dinner? "Ever had tooth pulled out before?" "No, but I was best man at a wedding once, and I took no gas then."—Lincoln Journal.

A Head for Business. Poe's Wife—Now, children, run around and play. Make all the noise you can, because your father is writing a new poem in the next room. Eldest Child—Shall we bother with all our might? "Yes, dear. If you make enough racket he won't be able to get a clear idea of any sort in his head, and his poem will be incoherent. That's the kind that sells now-a-days, and we need money to pay the rent."—Philadelphia Record.

"I stamped all through the late campaign," said the legged man. "And I, the one armed politician, made a few 'off hand' speeches."—Norristown Herald.

THE SILVER KING MINE.

The Financial and Mining Journal's Opinion of its Condition.

(New York F. & M. Journal.)

We regard it as incredible, or at least very unlikely, that a mine should become suddenly barren below the depth of 800 feet from which above that depth, has been won so large an amount of almost every description of silver ore known to the mineralogist, and which, between the third level has given up such exceptionally large bodies of rich as well as fair grade ores, and especially one that has yielded in its upper stories so much native silver—facts which certainly indicate a genesis from igneous ejections from below rather than one resulting from aqueous depositions from above. Such a genesis is further indicated by the very nature of the outcrop that was so rich in nuggets of argenteite. According to Professor Blake, as much as one-third of the product of the mine up to the 1st of January, 1883, was native silver, while the story of the seventh level had been rich in masses of native silver associated with stromeyerite (sulphuret of silver and copper) and blende. * * * equal to any seen in the upper levels.

It may be of interest here to give somewhat of the history of this mine. It being known that a soldier of the Regular Army had found somewhere on the surface in that quarter nuggets of silver—in 1875, a party of prospectors from Phoenix set out to hunt for the locality, and one of the number (Copeland by name) happened to find it. That is, he found a spot strewn with small black nuggets of silver, and the exposed rocks showing green and blue mineral stains. This was on the 22nd of March, 1875, and a claim of 1,500 feet east and west by 600 feet north and south was at once duly located and recorded in the name of the four men constituting the party, under the erroneous idea that the course of the vein was an eastern and western one. The following year two of the owners, Messrs. Mason and Regan purchased the interests of the other two. Some months later Mr. J. M. Barney acquired a half interest, and some what later the present company was organized to acquire and operate the property.

The first exploitation of the Silver King was by an open pit to the depth of 120 feet and about 115 feet by 92 feet, out of which were excavated a so-called porphyritic gangue matter filled with nuggets and bunches of ore, intermingled with native silver, carbonates of copper, horn silver, malachite, native copper, argenteite, bromides of silver and argenteite in black lumps of pure silver. The month of this cut is 80 feet above the mouth of the shaft by which the mine was subsequently developed and worked. The western limit of the pit. Out of this ore to the money value of at least one million of dollars was extracted by which time it had become too lean to work, therefore, shaft just mentioned was located and sunk to cut the vein on its dip to the westward which was actually effected at the depth of 303 feet between which and 354 feet, by 1882, as much as 9,792 tons of ore had been extracted; of ore of high grade, very rich in igneous silver, without having reached (as late as 1882) any definite limits of the ore though the floor of the mine was reached at the depth of 303 feet between which and 354 feet, by 1882, as much as 9,792 tons of ore had been extracted; of ore of high grade, very rich in igneous silver, without having reached (as late as 1882) any definite limits of the ore though the floor of the mine was reached at the depth of 303 feet between which and 354 feet, by 1882, as much as 9,792 tons of ore had been extracted; of ore of high grade, very rich in igneous silver, without having reached (as late as 1882) any definite limits of the ore though the floor of the mine was reached at the depth of 303 feet between which and 354 feet, by 1882, as much as 9,792 tons of ore had been extracted; 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